Zwei Feuerländer Gehirne. Von Dr. JOH. SEITZ, in Zürich. Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, 1886, Heft 6.

One of these Fuegian brains was that of a man, the other of a woman, the respective capacities being 1710 cm^3. and 1370 cm^3. This gives an estimated brain weight of 1631 gr. and 1370 gr. The author concludes, after careful study of them, that "The weight is average and the measurements average. The measurements of the fissure of Rolando are like the European. As regards convolutions and fissures of the cerebrum, the representations of European brains are in all respects applicable to these brains of savages." The author calls attention to the fact that other investigators in this line reaching other conclusions, have often described variations from the ordinary as marks of a low type.

Ueber das Riechcentrum. Eine vergleichend-anatomische Studie. Von Prof. Dr. E. ZUCKERHANDL, in Graz. Stuttgart, 1887.

From a careful comparative study of the callosal convolution (Balkenwindung), first described by the author, and its associated parts, Z. describes the following as the anatomical basis for the sense of smell: 1. Cortical portion: Ventral portion and frontal end of the lob. corp. callosi, lob. hippocampi with the uncus, Ammon's horn with the marginal convolution, cortex of the peduncul. olfactor., of the lam. perforat. anter., and the bulbus olfactorius. 2. Radial fibres: Inner marginal convolution. 3. The union of identical regions in the two hemispheres is effected through the ant. commissure. 4. Association paths: The fibrae propriae of the convolutions named—the forceps and a part of the fornix and alveus.

On the Histology and Function of the Mammalian Superior Cervical Ganglion. By W. HALE WHITE. Journ. of Physiology, 1887, Vol. VIII, No. 2.

To his previous investigations the author has added the study of 41 sup. cerv. ganglia from human adults, 10 from human foetuses, and 46 from the higher mammalia. The results are: 1. In man the ganglion is very variable in size, while in animals it bears a direct relation to the size of the creature. 2. In man there are proportionately more atrophic cells with granular pigment than in other mammalia—monkeys are most similar to man—but these cells disappear as one descends in the animal series. 3. The ganglia in the human foetus show only normal cells. The author concludes that in the adult we have to deal with a stunted organ, and further investigation furnishes grounds for the view that what is true of the sup. cerv. ganglion is true for the entire sympathetic nerve.

Ueber die Bedeutung der Hirnfurchung. Von J. SEITZ, Zürich. Jahrbücher für Psychiatrie, 1887, Bd. VII, Heft 3.]

The author looks on the form of the convolutions as something to be explained in the same way that the external form of the species of which they are characteristic is explained. The fissures and furrows are mechanical aids to nutrition. The topography of the brain is influenced by all the causes which influence growth, and the true significance of the convoluting of the surface can only be understood when all these factors are considered.